

THE US CAPITOL



In November 1800, over 200 years ago, the U.S. Congress first gathered in the completed portion of the United States Capitol, a small north wing. By the 1850s major extensions to the North and South ends of the Capitol were authorized due to the great westward expansion of our nation and the resultant population growth.

Since that time, the U.S. Capitol and its stately dome have become international symbols of our representative democracy. Begun in 1793, the United States Capitol has been built, burnt, rebuilt, extended, and restored. The Capitol that we see today is the result of several major periods of construction and it stands as a monument to the ingenuity, determination, and skill of the American people.

The Capitol is open to the public for guided tours only. Tours will be conducted from 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Saturday (the Capitol is not available for tours on Sundays). Visitors must obtain free tickets for tours on a first-come, first-served basis, at the Capitol Guide Service kiosk located along the curving sidewalk southwest of the Capitol (near the intersection of First Street, S.W., and Independence Avenue). Ticket distribution begins at 8:15 a.m. daily. Ticketholders will be directed to the South Visitor Receiving Facility, which is located south of the Capitol; from there they will proceed to the Capitol to begin their tour. Maximum tour size is 40 people.

Hours: 9:00am – 4:30pm Monday thru Saturday

Location: Capital Hill

Information: Capitol Guide Service at 202-225-6827

Metro: Red Line – Union Station or Blue/Orange Line - Capital South

THE WHITE HOUSE



For two hundred years the White House has stood as a symbol of the Presidency, the United States government, and the American people. Its history, and the history of the nation's capital, began December 1790 when President George Washington signed an Act of Congress declaring that the federal government would reside in a district "not exceeding ten miles square...on the river Potomac." President Washington, together with city planner Pierre L'Enfant, chose the site for the new residence, now located at 1600 Pennsylvania Avenue. As preparations began for the new federal city, a competition was held to find a builder of the "President's House." Nine proposals were submitted, and Irish-born architect James Hoban won a gold medal for his practical and handsome design.

Construction began when the first cornerstone was laid in October of 1792. Although President Washington oversaw the construction of the house, he never lived in it. It was not until 1800, when the White House was nearly completed, that its first residents, President John Adams and his wife, Abigail, moved in. Since that time, each President has made his own changes and additions. The White House is, after all, the President's private home. There are 132 rooms, 35 bathrooms, and 6 levels in the Residence. There are also 412 doors, 147 windows, 28 fireplaces, 8 staircases, and 3 elevators.

Location: 1600 Pennsylvania Ave.

Metro: Federal Triangle (blue and orange lines), Metro Center (blue, orange, and red lines) and McPherson Square (blue and orange lines).

Information: 24-hour Visitors Office Info Line 202-456-7041.

THE SUPREME COURT



“ The Republic endures and this is the symbol of its faith.” These words, spoken by Chief Justice Charles Evans Hughes in laying the cornerstone for the Supreme Court building on October 13, 1932; express the importance of the Supreme Court in the American system. The first Supreme Court Justice was appointed in October of 1789. The Court initially met in the Merchants Exchange Building in New York City, when the National Capital moved to Philadelphia in 1790, the Court moved with it. Chambers were established first in the State House (Independence Hall) and later in City Hall. When the Federal Government moved in 1800, to the permanent Capital, Washington, D.C. The Court again moved with it. Since no provision had been made for a Supreme Court Building, Congress lent the Court space in the new Capitol Building. In 1929, after many years with no permanent home for the Court, Chief Justice William Howard Taft persuaded Congress to authorize the construction of an official Supreme Court Building. The Construction of the building was started in 1932 and completed in 1935, when the Court, in its 146th year of existence, was finally able to occupy its own building.

Hours: 9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. Monday through Friday

Location: 1 First St, NE

Metro: Union Station (Red Line) or South Capital (Blue/Orange Line)

Information: Public Information Office: 202-479-3211, Visitor Information Line: 202-479-3030

THE LIBRARY OF CONGRESS



The Library of Congress is the Nations oldest federal cultural institution. It is also the largest library in the world, with more then 120 million items on approximately 530 miles of bookshelves. The collections include over 18 million books, 2.5 million recordings, 12 million photographs, 4.5 million maps, 54 million transcripts, and also serves as the reserch arm for Congress.

The Library of Congress occupies a unique place in American history. Established as a legislative library in 1800, it grew into a national institution in the nineteenth century. Since World War II, it has become an international resource of unparalleled dimensions. The Library of Congress occupies three massive structures on Capitol Hill, near the U.S. Capitol. The Jefferson Building, opened in 1897; is a grand monument to civilization, culture, and American achievement. The Adams Building was opened in 1939 and most recently the Madison Building, by far the largest of the 3 buildings, was completed in 1980.

About two million researchers, scholars, and tourists visit the Library of Congress each year and millions more use its services. Since its creation the Library of Congress has been part of the legislative branch of the American government, and even though it is recognized as the de facto national library of the United States, it does not have that official designation. Nevertheless, it performs those functions performed by national libraries elsewhere and has become a symbol of American democracy and faith in the power of learning.

Hours:

Madison Building – Monday thru Friday - 8:30am - 9:30pm, Saturday – 8:30am – 6:30pm.

Jefferson Building – Monday thru Saturday - 10:00am - 5:30pm

Adams Building – Mon, Weds, Thurs – 8:30 **Information:** *General* – 202-707-5000

Location: 101 Independence Ave. SE

Visitors – 202-707-8000

Metro: Union Station (Red Line) or Capital South (Blue/Orange Line)

THE WASHINGTON MONUMENT



Of all the Presidents of the United States, George Washington is the most celebrated. Efforts to commemorate his legacy began during his lifetime and continue to this day. His leadership and service to our nation have been distinguished through the naming of the Federal Capitol, universities, streets, counties, and a state in his honor. In addition, he has been remembered in works of art, monumental buildings, and historic preservation, involving Americans of all walks of life. But None have captured the imagination of the people like the Washington Monument. Designed by Robert Mills in 1838, to follow the form of an Egyptian obelisk, it rises more than 550 ft(168m) above the city and is the largest masonry structure in the world.

The actual construction of the monument began in 1848 and was not completed until 1884, almost 30 years after the architect's death, due to lack of funds and the intervention of the Civil War. A difference in shading of the marble (visible approximately 150 feet up) clearly delineates the initial construction from its resumption in 1876. It is generally considered fortunate that the Greek Doric rotunda Mills planned for the base of the monument were never built.

Hours: September 7th – April 3rd Open 8am to Midnight. April 4th – September 6th Open 9am – 5pm

Location: 15th Street, SW

Metro: Smithsonian, Federal Triangle

Facilities: Exhibits, Bookstore, Restrooms, Concessions

Park Information: 202.426.6841

Admission: FREE

THE JEFFERSON MEMORIAL



Situated on the south side of the Tidal Basin, in West Potomac Park, the Thomas Jefferson Memorial is one of the city's most picturesque landmarks. Dedicated in 1943, on the 200th anniversary of Jefferson's birth, this simple circular classical white marble monument is in keeping with a style much favored by the third U.S. president, who was also known as a renowned architect, scholar and political thinker. At its center, a towering 19-foot bronze portrait statue (the plaster one, in position until after WWII, is in the basement, too large to be removed intact) stands on a 6-foot pedestal. Panels are inscribed with excerpts of Jefferson's writing, including a quote that best sums up one of our founding fathers: "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man."

The view from the steps is magnificent, especially at night when a halo of blue light crowns the structure. Cherry blossom season (March/April) bestows added beauty to the site. Park rangers give 15-minute talks several times an hour.

Hours: Open Daily, 8 a.m. to midnight
Closed: Dec. 25

Location: East Basin Drive, SW

Metro: Smithsonian

Facilities: Exhibits, Bookstore, Restrooms, Concessions

Park Information: 202.426.6841

Admission: FREE

THE LINCOLN MEMORIAL



The Lincoln Memorial is a tribute to President Abraham Lincoln and the nation he fought to preserve during the Civil War (1861-1865). Built to resemble a Greek temple, it has 36 Doric columns, one for each state at the time of Lincoln's death. A sculpture by Daniel Chester French of a seated Lincoln is in the center of the memorial chamber. Above the statue the words: "In this Temple, as in the hearts of the people, for whom he saved the Union, the memory of Abraham Lincoln is enshrined forever". Inscribed on the south wall of the monument is the Gettysburg Address. Above it is a mural painted by Jules Guerin depicting the Angel of Truth freeing a slave. Guerin also painted the unity of North and South mural on the north wall. Etched into the north wall below the mural is Lincoln's second inaugural speech.

Hours: Everyday, 8am - Midnight

Location: 900 Ohio Dr. S.W.

Metro: Foggy Bottom, Arlington Cemetery

Information: (202) 426-6841

Admission: FREE

THE FDR MEMORIAL



The 7.5 Acre FDR memorial honors President Roosevelt and an entire generation of Americans who endured the Great Depression and emerged victorious from World War II. Bronze sculpture and water in various forms appear throughout the four outdoor gallery rooms, each symbolizing one of FDR's four terms in office. The memorial offers visitors a historical narrative of the years 1933 to 1945.

Among the well-known words from President Roosevelt which appear in the Memorial are: "This generation has a rendezvous with destiny." "The only thing we have to fear is fear itself." "I pledge myself, to a New Deal for the American People."

Additionally, the FDR Memorial marks the first time that a first lady has been honored in a presidential memorial, as this memorial includes a bronze statue of Eleanor Roosevelt standing before a symbol of the United Nations. She served as America's first Delegate after the President's death. The memorial also includes an exact replica of one of FDR's wheelchairs, created by the National Park Service's Harpers Ferry Center for display in the Memorial Entry Building.

Hours: Park rangers available from 8 a.m. to midnight every day except Christmas Day.

Location: National Capital Parks – Central, Tidal Basin

Metro: Tourmobile

Information: 202-228-2491

Admission: Free

THE KOREAN WAR VETERANS MEMORIAL



The Korean War Veterans Memorial honors those Americans who answered the call, working and fighting under trying circumstances, and those who gave their lives for the cause of freedom, where they joined UN forces defending the Korean Peninsula from Communism from 1950-1953

This powerful memorial, located on a 2.2-acre site adjacent to the Lincoln Memorial Reflecting Pool, features a sculptured column of 19-foot soldiers arrayed for combat, with the American flag as their symbolic objective. The soldiers are arranged beside a Reflecting Wall so that it appears as if 38 soldiers are present. The number 38 is symbolic to the Korean Conflict, as the treaty that ended the hostility drew the boundary between North and South Korea at the 38th Parallel. A 164-foot mural wall is inscribed with the words, "Freedom Is Not Free" and is etched with 2,500 photographic images of nurses, chaplains, crew chiefs, mechanics and other support personnel to symbolize the vast effort that sustained the military operation.

Hours:

Open Daily, 8 a.m. to midnight
Closed: Dec. 25

Information: 202-426-6841

Location: French Drive, SW

Admission: FREE

Metro: Foggy Bottom

Facilities: Bookstore, Restrooms, Concessions

THE VIETNAM VETERANS MEMORIAL



The Vietnam Veterans Memorial recognizes and honors the men and women who served in one of America's most divisive wars. The memorial grew out of a need to heal the nation's wounds as America struggled to reconcile different moral and political points of view. In fact, the memorial was conceived and designed to make no political statement whatsoever about the war. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial is a place where everyone, regardless of opinion, can come together to remember and honor those who served. By doing so, the memorial has paved the way towards reconciliation and healing, a process that continues today. The Vietnam Veterans Memorial accomplishes these goals through the three components that comprise the memorial: the Wall of names, the Three Servicemen Statue and Flagpole, and the Vietnam Women's Memorial.

There are 58,229 names listed on the Memorial. Approximately 1300 of these listed are still missing (MIA's, POW's, and others). Each of the walls is 246.75 feet long, composed of 70 separate inscribed granite panels, plus 4 at the end without names; the panels themselves are 40 inches in width; the largest panels have 137 lines of names, while the shortest have one; there are five names on each line, although with new additions of names, some lines now have six.

Hours: Daily from 8:00am to 11:45pm

Location: Bacon Dr. and Constitution Ave.

Metro: Smithsonian

Facilities: Bookstore, Restrooms, Concessions

Information: (202) 426-6700

ARLINGTON NATIONAL CEMETERY



Secretary of War Edwin M. Stanton designated Arlington Mansion and the 200 acres of ground immediately surrounding it officially as a military cemetery, on June 15, 1864. Today nearly four million people a year visit the national cemetery across the Potomac River from Washington, D.C., At the Tomb of the Unknowns, a constant vigil is maintained and there is a changing of a military guard around the clock daily. The Tomb of the Unknown is a stone coffin bearing the body of an unidentified soldier of World War I. This soldier, who was entombed on Veterans Day 1921, is joined by the unknown American service members of World War II, The Korean War and Vietnam Conflicts.

Even though Arlington is not the largest or the oldest of the American national cemeteries, it is indisputably the most well known of our burial grounds, with some 260,000 veterans and dependents are buried on the cemetery's 612 acres. From Pierre L'Enfant, George Washington's aide during the American Revolution, to American service members killed during Operation Desert Storm, Arlington holds the remains of veterans representing every military action the United States has fought.

Prominent Americans buried at Arlington include: Presidents John F. Kennedy and William H. Taft; Supreme Court Justices Oliver Wendell Holmes, Thurgood Marshall and Earl Warren; military commanders John J. Pershing, World War I General of the Armies; Generals Omar Bradley and George C. Marshall and Admiral William Leahy of World War II; and Generals Daniel "Chappie" James and Maxwell Taylor of the Vietnam Conflict. Highlights of Arlington National Cemetery include: The Kennedy Memorial and The Cutis-Lee House.

Hours: Open Apr-Sept, 7 days 8am-7pm, Oct-Mar, 7 days 8am-5pm.

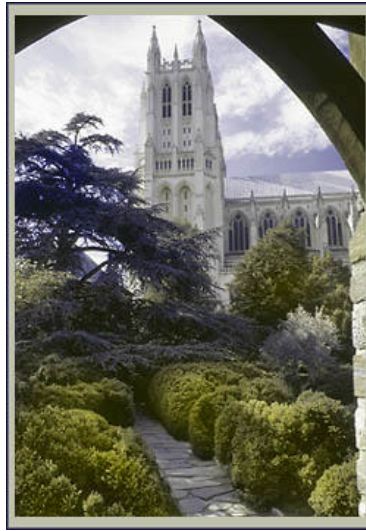
Location: Arlington, VA

Information: (202) 692-0931

Metro: Arlington Cemetery

Admission: FREE

THE NATIONAL CATHEDRAL



The National Cathedral, completed in 1990, is the culmination of a two-century-long plan for a majestic Gothic style cathedral. This richly decorated cathedral is located on a landscaped 57 acre plot of land on Mount Saint Albans in Northwest Washington, 400 feet above sea level. The Cathedral consists of a long narrow rectangular mass, the eight bay nave and the five bay chancel, intersected by a six bay transept. Above the crossing, rising just over 300 feet above grade, is the Gloria in Excelsis Tower. The Cathedral is the sixth largest in the world and second largest in the United States. The top of the tower is the highest point in DC. The one story porch projecting from the south transept has a large portal with a carved tympanum. This portal is approached by the Pilgrim Steps, a long flight of steps 40 feet wide. The primary building material is gray Indiana limestone; some concrete and structural steel are used sparingly. The building abounds in architectural sculpture, wood carving, leaded glass, mosaics, artistic metal work, and many other works of art, including over 200 stained glass windows. Most of the decorative elements have Christian symbolism or are memorials to famous persons or events.

The plan for a national cathedral began in 1792 when the Plan of the Federal City set aside land for a "great church for national purposes." The National Portrait Gallery now occupies that site. A century later in 1891, a meeting was held to renew plans for the cathedral. In 1893 the Protestant Episcopal Cathedral Foundation of the District of Columbia was granted a charter from Congress to establish the cathedral and the site on Mount Saint Albans was chosen. Bishop Satterlee chose Frederick Bodley, England's leading Anglican church architect, as the head architect. Henry Vaughan was selected to be the supervising architect. The building of the cathedral finally started in 1907 with a ceremonial address by President Theodore Roosevelt. When construction of the cathedral resumed after a brief hiatus for World War I, both Bodley and Vaughan had passed away; American architect Philip Hubert Frohman took over the design of the cathedral and is known as the principal architect. The Cathedral has been the location of many significant events, including the funeral services of Woodrow Wilson and Dwight Eisenhower. Its pulpit was the last one from which Martin Luther King, Jr. spoke prior to his assassination. The Cathedral is the

burial place of many notable people, including Woodrow Wilson, Helen Keller, Admiral George Dewey, Bishop Satterlee and the architects Henry Vaughan and Philip Frohman.

Hours: Daily from 10:00am to 4:30pm, Gardens are open until dusk, good Shepard Chapel is open for private prayer 6:00am to 10:00pm

Location: The Corner of Wisconsin and Massachusetts Ave.

Metro: Tenleytown/AU

Information: (202) 537-6200

Admission: FREE

UNION STATION



For over 90 years, Union Station has welcomed people to the most important city in the world. This magnificent building has even played host to 17 Presidents and countless foreign dignitaries. However, what may be most impressive is the fact that Union Station's marble floors echo with the footsteps of over 25 million people each year, making it the most visited site in all of Washington, D.C.

Union station is home to many different shops and has a hall dedicated to all types of fairs, trade shows and exhibitions. You can also enjoy a meal at one of the fine restaurants situated throughout the Station or visit the food court on the lower level with hundreds of delicious choices. For dessert, why not see a movie? A state-of-the-art, 9 screen American Multi-Cinema complex is located on the lower level.

Hours: Monday thru Saturday Shops are open from 10:00 a.m. -- 9:00 p.m

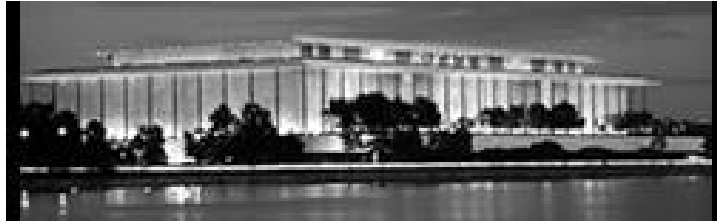
Sunday noon – 6pm

Location: 50 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E.

Metro: Union Station

Information: 202-289-1908

THE KENNEDY CENTER



The Kennedy Center, located on 17 acres overlooking the Potomac River in Washington, D.C., is America's living memorial to President Kennedy as well as the nation's busiest arts facility, presenting more than 3,300 performances each year for audiences numbering more than 2 million. More than 3 million people tour the Center each year, and an additional 20 million annually attend touring Kennedy Center productions or tune in to television, radio, and Internet broadcasts.

As part of the Kennedy Center's Performing Arts for Everyone outreach program, hundreds of free performances are offered each year featuring national and local artists; these include early-evening concerts on the Millennium Stage, dozens of performances during the annual Open House Arts Festival, and daily concerts of seasonal music in December as part of Holiday Celebrations at the Kennedy Center. Since 1999, each night's Millennium Stage performance has been broadcast live over the Internet, and digitally archived on the Kennedy Center's Web site.

The Center has co-produced more than 100 new works of theater over the past 29 years, including Tony-winning shows from *Annie* in 1977 to this decade's hits *Guys and Dolls*, *How to Succeed in Business Without Really Trying*, *The King and I*, *Titanic*, and *The Music Man*. The Kennedy Center Fund for New American Plays recently celebrated its 15th anniversary providing critical support in the development of 80 new theatrical works, including three Pulitzer Prize winners: Wendy Wasserstein's *The Heidi Chronicles*, Robert Schenkkan's *The Kentucky Cycle*, and Tony Kushner's *Angels in America*.

In recent years the Kennedy Center has dramatically expanded its education programs to reach young people, teachers, and families throughout the nation. Each year more than 6 million people nationwide take part in innovative and effective education programs initiated by the Center, including performances, lecture/demonstrations, open rehearsals, dance and music residencies, master classes, competitions for young actors and musicians, backstage tours, and workshops for teachers. These programs have become models for communities across the country, as educators and government leaders recognize what the Center has known for years: that the arts can unlock the door to learning for young people, fostering creativity, teaching discipline, improving self-esteem, and challenging students to think in new ways.

As part of its commitment to encourage the widest possible audience for the arts, the Kennedy Center offers the nation's largest Specially Priced Tickets program for students, seniors, persons with disabilities, military personnel, and others with fixed low incomes. The Center also has been in the forefront of making the performing arts accessible to persons with disabilities; the newly renovated Kennedy Center Concert Hall is a national model for public accommodation.

Hours: Free tours of the Kennedy Center are given by the Friends of the Kennedy Center on Monday through Friday from 10am – 5pm and Saturday and Sunday from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Location: 2700 F Street, NW

Metro: Foggy Bottom/GW University

Information: *Tickets and General Information:* 800-444-1324 or 202-467-4600 *Administrative Offices:* 202-416-8000

THE SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION



Smithsonian Castle

The Smithsonian Institution is the world's largest museum complex and research organization. Composed of sixteen museums and galleries, as well as the National Zoo, the Smithsonian's exhibitions offer visitors a glimpse into its vast collection numbering over 142 million objects.

In 1826, James Smithson, a British scientist, drew up his last will and testament, naming his nephew as beneficiary. Smithson stipulated that, should the nephew die without heirs (as he would in 1835), the estate should go to the United States of America, to found in Washington, under the name Smithsonian Institution, an establishment for the increase and diffusion of the knowledge among men. Smithson died in 1829, and six years later, President Jackson announced the bequest to Congress. Smithson's gift to our country ended up amounting to more than \$500,000 in US currency.

After eight years of debate, an act of Congress signed by President James K. Polk established the Smithsonian Institution as a trust to be administrated by a Board of Regents and a Secretary of the Smithsonian. There are 14 Smithsonian Museums located in Washington DC. Included in those are:

The National Museum of Natural History:



Part of the Smithsonian Institution, The National Museum of History is one of the largest natural history museums in the world. More than 100 scientists, in service to the Nation, study subjects as diverse as volcanic eruptions, strandings of marine mammals, coral reef ecosystems, Native American languages, invasive insect species, and coastal environments in Florida. The collections at NMNH are the Nation's - and they number over 124 million objects and specimens.

Hours: Everyday of the year except Christmas Day 10:00am – 5:30pm

Location: 10th St. and Constitution Ave., NW

Metro: Smithsonian

Information: 202-357-2700

The National Museum of American History:



The National Museum of American History opened to the public in January 1964 as the Museum of History and Technology. It was the sixth Smithsonian building on the National Mall in Washington, D.C.

On June 28, 1955, President Dwight D. Eisenhower signed the bill authorizing \$36 million for a National Museum of History and Technology. Groundbreaking took place on August 22, 1958.

In October 1980, the Museum's name was changed to the National Museum of American History to better represent its basic mission--the collection, care, and study of objects that reflect the experience of the American people.

Hours: daily, 10 a.m. to 5:30 p.m. Closed December 25. Admission is free.

Location: 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W.

Metro: Smithsonian

Information: 202-357-2700

The National Air and Space Museum:



The Smithsonian Institution's National Air and Space Museum (NASM) maintains the largest collection of historic air and spacecraft in the world. It is also a vital center for research into the history, science, and technology of aviation and space flight. Located on the National Mall in Washington, D.C., the Museum has hundreds of artifacts on display including the original Wright 1903 Flyer, the "Spirit of St. Louis," The Apollo 11 command module, and a Lunar rock sample that visitors can touch. The museum continues to develop new exhibits to examine the impact of air and space technology on science and society.

Hours: 10:00 a.m. - 5:30 p.m.

Location: 7th and Independence Ave., S.W.

Metro: L'Enfant Plaza or Smithsonian

Information: (202) 357-2700

THE HOLOCAUST MEMORIAL MUSEUM



The Holocaust Museum is dedicated to educating the visitors about the terrible treatment of Jewish people during WW II. The Museum's Permanent Exhibition "*The Holocaust*," spans three floors of the museum building. It presents a narrative history using more than 900 artifacts, 70 video monitors, and four theaters that include historic film footage and eyewitness testimonies. The exhibition is divided into three parts: "Nazi Assault," "Final Solution," and "Last Chapter." The narrative begins with images of death and destruction as witnessed by American soldiers during the liberation of Nazi concentration camps in 1945. Most first-time visitors spend an average of 2-3 hours in this self-guided exhibition.

Ground was broken in July 1989 and work was completed in April 1993. The cost of building the Museum was paid for entirely by private donations. The Museum serves as a research facility for scholars, teachers, and students of all ages. The Library and the Archives (Fifth Floor), Wexner Learning Center (Second Floor, and Education Resource Center (lower level) provide opportunities for visitors to learn about the history of the Holocaust.

Hours: Tues and Thurs 10am – 8:00pm Mon, Weds and Friday 10am – 5:30pm

Metro: Smithsonian (orange/blue lines)

Location: 100 Raoul Wallenberg Place, SW

Information: 202-488-0400

Admission: FREE with exception to Temporary Exhibits

THE CORCORAN GALLERY OF ART



Only a block from the White House and just a short walk from the nation's historic Mall, the Corcoran stands as a major center of American art. It is a place where the past, present and future of the visual arts come to life - the past in the museum's extensive collection of American and European masterworks, the present in its ongoing exhibitions of contemporary art, and the future in the classrooms and studios of one of the most distinguished colleges of art and design in the country.

The largest non-federal art museum in the nation's capital, the Corcoran was founded in 1869 as an institution to be "dedicated to art, and used solely for the purpose of encouraging the American genius." It was Washington's first art museum and ranks with Boston's Museum of Fine Arts and New York's Metropolitan Museum of Art as one of the three oldest museums in the United States. The Corcoran's permanent collection of 19th-century American art is among the best in the world. The collection's paintings and sculpture are the legacy of William Wilson Corcoran (1798-1888), the museum's founder and a leading patron of American art. Together with its noted holdings of 19th-century American prints and drawings, the collection brings us face-to-face with the people, the landscape and the lifestyles of a dramatically different time. The Corcoran continues to broaden its collection to include a wide selection of works by contemporary artists. Today, the Corcoran is renowned for its collection of 20th-century painting, sculpture and photography. In total, the Corcoran's American holdings illuminate the nation's history and artistic development from colonial times through the 20th century. With over a century of continued acquisitions the collection now numbers more than 14,000 works of art.

Each year the Corcoran is a destination for hundreds of thousands of visitors from across the country

and around the world. The Corcoran College of Art and Design, the only professional art and design school in the nation's capital, draws thousands more for formal training and continuing education in the visual arts. With its classrooms, galleries, café, shop, and an array of informative and entertaining programs for visitors and members, the Corcoran is a living monument to art and American creativity.

Hours: The Corcoran is open from 10 am to 5 pm daily. Closed every Tuesday. Extended hours Thursday evenings until 9 pm except Thanksgiving. The museum is closed Tuesdays, Christmas Day and New Year's Day.

Location: 17th Street and New York Avenue, N.W.

Metro: Farragut West- on the Orange/Blue lines (take the 17th street exit) and Farragut North-on the Red line (take the K Street exit).

Information: 202.639.1700

THE INTERNATIONAL SPY MUSEUM



The most recent addition to the multitudes of Museums in DC is The International Spy Museum. This institute is the first public museum in the United States solely dedicated to the tradecraft, history, and contemporary role of espionage. The Museum features the largest collection of international espionage artifacts ever placed on public display. These artifacts help bring to life the people and techniques behind some of the most influential espionage actions in world history. Artifacts include:

- ?? Enigma, the legendary WWII German cipher machine: one of the many artifacts illustrating some of history's most pivotal code making and breaking operations
- ?? Shoe Transmitter, a Soviet listening device hidden inside the heel of a target's shoe: an example of the many eavesdropping devices developed by intelligence services
- ?? "Through the Wall" Camera, a Czech camera used by the East German Stasi to photograph through walls: representative of the tools used in clandestine photography
- ?? Escape Boots, designed for British pilots in WWII: part of an exhibit describing the various escape and evasion techniques

Hours: Hours of operation are 10 am to 8 pm April - October and 10 am to 6 pm November - March. Earlier hours are available for groups by reservation.

Location: 800 F Street, NW

Metro: Gallery Place/Chinatown Metrorail station serviced by the red, yellow, and green lines.

Admission: Adults: **\$11**

Seniors (age 65+) / Military / Intelligence (with valid ID): **\$9**

Children (grades K - 12): **\$8**

Children ages 4 and under: **Free**

Special group rates are also available.

TOURMOBILE SIGHTSEEING

Tourmobile is Washington's most popular sightseeing company. They offer many different types of tours for various parts of DC. For Ticket prices and other information call 202-554-5100.

Parking and Metro Access to Tourmobile Stops: Fifteen minute drop off/pick up parking is available on a limited basis at certain points on the National Mall Area. Free all day parking is also available located near Tourmobile's stop in West Potomac Park on Ohio Drive SW, south of the Lincoln Memorial, with additional lots south of the Jefferson Memorial in East Potomac Park. Paid parking for both cars and buses is available at parking lots located at Arlington National Cemetery (\$1.25 per hour for the first 3 hours, \$ 2.00 thereafter, call 703.979.0690), and at Union Station (\$7.00 for the first 3 hours, \$15.00 maximum for 24 hours, call 202.898.1221).

Metro is Washington's safe, clean, and convenient subway system. Routes are identified by colors, each subway stop is equipped with an information kiosk, and for your added convenience, there are several Metro exits within easy walking distance of our Tourmobile route.

Metro Routes/Exits	Closest Tourmobile Stops	Approximate Distance
<u>Red line:</u> <i>Union Station</i>	Union Station (Mass. Ave.exit)	In front of building
<u>Yellow / Green line:</u> <i>L'enfant Plaza</i> <i>Archives / Navy Memorial</i>	Arts & Industries Building National Gallery of Art	3 blocks 3 blocks
<u>Blue Line:</u> <i>Arlington Cemetery</i>	Arlington National Cemetery (Visitor Center; Tourmobile Station*)	1 block
<u>Blue / Orange Line:</u> <i>Smithsonian</i> <i>McPherson Square</i> <i>Federal Triangle</i> <i>Capital South</i> <i>Foggy Bottom / GWU</i>	Arts & Industries Building White House Museums of Natural History and American History U.S. Capitol Library of Congress John F. Kennedy Center	1 block 3 blocks 3 blocks 2 blocks 4-1/2 blocks

* Also pick up for Mount Vernon or Frederick Douglass Tour

Call METRO Information at (202) 637-7000, for personalized instructions. A list of locations for bus parking is available and may be obtained by writing: THE D.C. COMMITTEE TO PROMOTE WASHINGTON, 1212 New York Avenue NW, Suite 200, Washington, DC

